

rates, to go into the market and under-  
sell them. There is little or no room for  
doubt as to the evil effect of this system  
upon the interests of free labor. It is not  
only tends to pauperize honest labor, but  
it is, in a great measure, responsible for  
the over-crowded condition of our penal  
institutions. This condition is a surprise to  
those who have never given this important  
question any study, still the indisputable  
fact states us plainly in the face.  
Crime increases in proportion as a class  
or a people are pauperized. Therefore,  
the time of any law-making body can  
be employed in no more profitable  
manner than that of protecting the in-  
dustrial classes against any system which  
tends to force them into a state of pau-  
perism. This fact received at the hands  
of Congress, in the passage of a law  
known as the "Protective Tariff Law,"  
unqualified recognition. This enactment  
by Congress, it is well known, was for  
the purpose of protecting our industrial  
classes against the unfair competition of  
cheap pauper labor abroad. Now, then,  
if it was the duty of our National Legis-  
lature to adopt measures against the pau-  
perization of the producing classes of our  
country through foreign influences, it  
seems to us that it is clearly the duty  
of the State to shield and protect its la-  
boring people against the unfair competi-  
tion and pauperizing tendency of cheap  
convict labor, particularly since the State  
itself is directly responsible for this state  
of affairs. The mechanics of our State  
for the past thirty-five years have com-  
plained bitterly against the employment  
of the convict system by the State. For  
thirty-five years they have knocked at  
the doors of the Legislature, and in a  
supplicating manner begged our law-  
makers to give this all-important ques-  
tion some little attention, but until now  
without success. Whether indifference  
toward the interests of our laboring peo-  
ple, or sympathy for the prison contrac-  
tors, is the cause of this delayed action,  
we are unable to state. Certain it is,  
however, that the contract system has  
been permitted to gnaw at the vitals of  
our mechanical interests until the State  
now goes forth from one end of the State  
to the other for its abolition, and the  
adoption of a system whereby the profits  
of convict labor shall accrue to the State  
instead of the prison contractor.

#### CONTRACT LABOR—ITS EFFECT UPON THE REFORMATION OF PRISONERS.

In moral point of view, we find that  
the contract system can never be made  
an agency of reformation. On the con-  
trary, we regard it as an insurmountable  
barrier to the reformation of the unfor-  
tunate incarcerated within the prison  
walls, and who are compelled to live un-  
der its demoralizing influences. The  
best evidence that can be obtained  
proves conclusively that the prisoners  
under the contract system, in a majority  
of cases, are only hardened instead of  
reformed. We need but call your atten-  
tion to the Cincinnati Work-house in  
contrast with the Cleveland Work-house.  
The Cincinnati Work-house is conducted  
under the contract system, and the  
Cleveland Work-house is managed by  
the officers of the prison without the in-  
tervention of prison contractors. To  
show that the contract system has a de-  
moralizing influence upon the prisoners,  
your attention is especially called to the  
alarmingly large per cent. of recommit-  
tals to the Cincinnati Work-house under  
the contract system which is seventy-  
five in every one hundred. Here, then,  
is grave cause for alarm, and the exist-  
ence of a state of affairs which calls loudly  
for speedy action at your hands. For  
fear that your Committee may be thought  
as reflecting upon the ability and efficien-  
cy of the Superintendent, Mr. James  
Morgan, and other officers of that prison  
we hereby take the opportunity to de-  
claim any such intention. We do say,  
however, that whatever the abilities of  
Mr. Morgan, or those of other men may  
be, as prison managers, in the opinion of  
your Committee they cannot make a  
penal institution a successful reformatory  
institution under any system which takes  
the prisoners out of the hands of prison  
authorities and places them in the hands  
of prison contractors. In the testimony  
taken from prison contractors we have  
failed to adduce any evidence to prove  
that these men have given the subject  
of reforming the prisoners any thought  
whatever. The testimony of Mr. Pen-  
nock of the firm of Pen, Gaff & Co., is a fair  
sample how little is thought of reforma-  
tion in connection with our penal in-  
stitutions. Mr. Pen, in his testimony  
was honest and straightforward. He  
stated, frankly, that he gave the ques-  
tion of reformation little or no concern  
and that he contracted for the labor of  
the prisoners at the Cincinnati Work-  
house merely for a pecuniary gain. The  
reformation of prisoners under the con-  
tract system, seems to be lost sight of,  
especially in this case. The only peni-  
tentiary. Of all the witnesses examined  
who were in any way connected with  
this prison, not one claimed that the in-  
stitution was reformatory in character,  
but that it was a mere place for the im-  
prisonment of men convicted for committing  
offenses against the law.

Mr. Alfred Thomas, a contractor, in his  
testimony said: "I doubt whether it (the  
Penitentiary) really exercises a reforma-  
tory influence upon the character of the  
men there."

Mr. Romeo Gregg, another contractor in  
the Ohio Penitentiary, in reply to the  
question, "Have you given the subject  
of reformation of prisoners any study?"  
said, "None in particular." He also stated  
that he took the contract to make  
what he could out of it.

Hon. Harvey Rice, President of the  
Board of Directors of the Cleveland  
Work-house, in his testimony, treated  
the question of prison management in  
an exhaustive, clear and concise manner.  
As Mr. Rice has given this important  
question a life-long study, we call your  
special attention to the testimony given  
by him. It will be observed that he is  
clearly of the opinion that the reforma-  
tion of prisoners can not be accomplished  
under the contract system, and that it  
is absolutely impossible to enforce prop-  
er discipline among the prisoners. The  
industries of the prison of which Mr.  
Rice is an officer, is managed directly by  
institution, without the intervention of  
any prison contractors. The result is  
that the percentage of recommitments  
in the Cleveland Work-house is about  
twenty to every one hundred, while that  
of the Cincinnati Work-house is seventy-  
five to every one hundred. The latter,  
as has been stated, is conducted under  
the contract system, and the former is  
not. So it will be seen that, in a reforma-  
tory point of view, there is 55 per cent.  
in favor of the system under which the  
Cleveland Work-house is conducted.

Your Committee would state, also, that  
while there is an intense feeling of op-  
position toward the Ohio Penitentiary  
and Cincinnati Work-house among me-  
chanics and manufacturers, because, as  
they claim, of the ruinous competition  
to which they subject them, there is  
little or no complaint against the Cleve-  
land Work-house. There is no doubt in  
the minds of your Committee as to which  
of the two systems are preferable, and  
which shall be adopted by the State.

The testimony of A. G. Byers is also

very conclusive upon the subject of con-  
tract convict labor. He is decidedly of  
the opinion that this system is not re-  
formatory in character, and that it tends  
to harden the prisoners, rather than oth-  
erwise. Mr. Byers has, for many years,  
applied himself closely to the study of  
the question of reformation in connec-  
tion with our penal and reformatory in-  
stitutions, and his testimony certainly  
deserves very careful consideration at  
your hands. It will be seen from his  
testimony, that prisoners are very often  
unhappily because they are unable to per-  
form the amount of work required by the  
contractor. In proof of this, we give  
the following quotation from his testi-  
mony: "Within the past year I stood  
at the door of a dark cell, and saw a col-  
ored man standing with his wrists chain-  
ed to the wall so that he could not move,  
and heard him plead with the chaplain,  
who was with me, for God's sake to have  
him released; that he had done his best;  
that he could not do anything more for  
him had done. And his claim as I  
learned from the chaplain at that time,  
was that he had not fulfilled his day's  
task."

This, we learn, is only one of the many  
samples of brutal punishment inflicted  
ostensibly in the interests of the con-  
tractor.

We also beg leave to call your atten-  
tion to a similar case of punishment in-  
flicted upon a prisoner named Charles Gody,  
a colored man, employed in the hotel  
known as the "Palace." From his testi-  
mony, given in the presence of the Warden,  
it appears that during the first fifteen months  
of his confinement he was punished but  
once, and, as he admits, for a violation of  
one of the rules of the prison—that of talk-  
ing to a prisoner. There was no com-  
plaint on account of his work until the  
contractor changed the pattern for him  
to work with, when it became impossi-  
ble for him to make the number of pieces  
required by the schedule, notwithstanding  
he strove even harder than before to  
perform the required amount of work.  
The reason of this failure to perform the  
amount of work required by the con-  
tractor, it is claimed, and not without  
plausibility, was that the pattern had  
been made so thin that the metal would  
congeal before it surrounded the mould.  
For this the prisoner was subjected to  
the most inhuman treatment, which cov-  
ered a period of three months, when the  
pattern was changed, after which the  
prisoner performed his task in a satis-  
factory manner. The punishment meted  
out to him during the period referred to  
was confinement in a dark, dismal, con-  
tracted dungeon, with no ventilation and  
no atmosphere, except that which he  
breathed over and over again, without a  
mouthful to eat, and compelled to remain  
during the entire night, when in the  
morning he was taken out to a tank of  
cold water, divested of all his clothing,  
his feet shackled and arms pinioned be-  
hind him. This completed, two stalwart  
men plunged him into the water, and  
held him under until nearly suffocated,  
when he was taken out and permitted to  
dress, and then compelled to go to his  
work, with but a crust of bread, weak  
and exhausted from starvation and pun-  
ishment. If he then again failed to per-  
form the amount of work required by  
the contractor, he was subjected to a re-  
petition of the punishment described. This,  
we submit, is a burning shame, and a  
reproach to the enlightened spirit of the  
age, and, if permitted to continue  
without at least an effort toward reform  
upon our part, will be a standing dis-  
grace to the fair name of Ohio.

Much of this punishment is attributed  
directly to the contract system, and tends  
by no means to reform the prisoner.  
This, in the opinion of your Committee,  
is one of the reasons why so few of the  
many prisoners confined in our Peniten-  
tiaries are made any better by their con-  
finement. The principal reason, however,  
assigned for the inappellability on the part  
of the officers of penal institutions whose  
industries are managed by outside parties,  
to reform the prisoners, is the sys-  
tem of contract labor. Under this sys-  
tem the prisoner is humiliated and dis-  
graced; he is, as it were, into a slavery,  
on the block, under the auctioneer's ham-  
mer, and the contractor the purchaser. We  
find that many of the unfortunates incar-  
cerated in our Penitentiary were not really  
bad at heart, and when sentenced to im-  
prisonment at hard labor, firmly resolved  
that at the expiration of their sentence  
they would obey the law and become  
good citizens; but when placed in the  
level, eyes, even beneath that of a slave,  
they lose whatever manhood they pos-  
sess, and resign themselves to a life of  
hopeless degradation. This is especially  
the case with the more intelligent por-  
tion of the prisoners. This we find by  
close observation and diligent inquiry  
among the prisoners themselves.

In view of the evidence adduced upon  
the question of reformation in connec-  
tion with our penal institutions, your  
Committee is unanimously and unan-  
imously of the opinion that the reforma-  
tion of prisoners can not be successfully  
accomplished, indeed, if it can be ac-  
complished at all, under the contract sys-  
tem.

Your Committee is also of the opinion  
that no institution can be made a reforma-  
tory agency where punishment is the  
primary and leading object. The treat-  
ment which aims only to punish for the  
sake of punishing is dangerous alike to  
society and the criminal. All history on  
this subject proves conclusively that it  
never improves the criminal, but often  
makes him worse. When we shut a  
criminal out from society we do so in no  
spirit of revenge, nor with a view of  
wreaking vengeance upon him. He is  
the criminal, when he finds that much  
of the bodily punishment inflicted upon  
him results from a spirit of revenge en-  
gendered in the breast of some contract-  
or's overseer, whose judgment in the  
matter of what constitutes a fair task is  
too often accepted by our prison officials,  
and the unfortunate culprit subjected to  
the most inhuman and degrading pun-  
ishment, the finer feelings of his nature  
become calloused, and every hope of his  
reformation is crushed out of him, and  
from that moment he becomes lost to so-  
ciety. This state of affairs would not, as  
a matter of course, exist under a system  
whereby the industries of a prison were  
managed by the State.

#### PROFITS OF PRISON CONTRACTORS.

Upon the question of "profits of prison  
contractors, and their advantages over  
other manufacturers," your Committee  
is enabled to report only upon the evi-  
dence adduced from manufacturers other  
than prison contractors. Prison con-  
tractors in the Penitentiary claim that  
they are making no profit out of their  
contracts. This portion of the testimony  
taken, in our opinion, is susceptible of  
very grave doubt. However, we direct  
your attention to the evidence given, in  
order that you may form your own con-  
clusions. We wish, however, to call  
your attention to the portion of the tes-  
timony of Jesse W. Dann, where he  
speaks of other prison contractors as  
competitors, in which he says: "We have  
to compete with them, too, but they are  
not our worst competitors by any means.  
At Ashtabula, O., Toledo, O., and Fort  
Wayne, Ind., are our worst competitors,  
and we keep track of them continually." If  
this is the case, we cannot account for  
the statement that prison contractors are

making no profit out of their business,  
when other manufacturers are paying so  
much more for labor than they pay. All  
the testimony of prison contractors is of  
the same nature as that of Mr. Dann,  
to the effect that they make no profit; nei-  
ther do they undersell employers of free  
labor. The Warden of the Penitentiary  
also testifies to the effect that they did  
not undersell other manufacturers. Now,  
it seems to us that the statements of the  
contractors—first, that they are making  
no profit, and second, that they do not  
undersell other manufacturers—stand in  
strange contrast to each other, particu-  
larly when we consider the testimony of  
so many of our large manufacturers, who  
claim that they are in a position of com-  
petition with prison contractors. They  
are to the advantage of these men  
over other manufacturers, your Commit-  
tee is fully convinced that no manufac-  
turer, who is not an employer of prison  
labor, can carry on his business in com-  
petition with prison contractors, at any  
profit to himself, and pay his employees  
fair, living wages.

The advantages prison contractors  
have over other manufacturers are:

1. They get their labor at a much less  
rate; in many instances they pay not  
more than one fourth as much in the  
manufacture of certain kinds of goods as  
other manufacturers pay. Particularly  
is this the case in the manufacture of  
saw-ware.
2. They have no capital invested in  
real estate upon which their shops are  
located.
3. They pay no insurance on their  
shops.
4. They pay no rent; neither do they  
pay any taxes on this property. The  
State assumes the entire expense. In  
this particular alone they have a decided  
advantage over other manufacturers,  
even if they paid the same prices for free  
labor.

We therefore think it unjust that the  
State should continue a system of labor  
in our penal institutions which gives  
any portion of its citizens undue advan-  
tage over another, and such a large and  
influential portion of our citizens, men  
who have contributed so much to make  
our State rank in importance third in the  
Union. It is the duty of the State to pro-  
tect and foster its manufacturing inter-  
ests, and not continue a system which,  
in the opinion of your Committee, has  
done much to retard the growth and  
progress of its most vital interest.

#### CAN THE CONTRACT SYSTEM BE ABANDONED WITH PRUIT TO THE STATE?

There is no doubt in the minds of  
your Committee but that the system of  
letting out the labor of convicts to con-  
tractors might profitably be abandoned,  
and a system substituted under which  
the industries of the Penitentiary shall  
be managed by the State. Our own ex-  
perience upon this question, and the ex-  
perience of eminent prison managers,  
both in this country and in Europe, we  
think, justify us in making this recom-  
mendation.

Mr. Hubbell, a former Warden at the  
State Prison at Sing Sing, New York,  
testified under oath, before the Prison  
Association, that a competent head  
could manage the industries of a prison  
much more to the advantage of the State  
and the convicts, than is possible under  
the contract system. David Seymour,  
also, former Warden of Sing Sing, a man  
of large business experience, and a suc-  
cessful prison manager, gave it as his  
opinion that the State could better man-  
age a prison without the intervention of  
contractors. General Pillsbury of the  
A. B. Penitentiary, said that, in a  
financial point of view the management  
of the industries by a competent Warden  
would be most successful. He also  
stated that while he was Warden in the  
Connecticut State Prison, the industries had  
been managed part of the time by him-  
self, and part of the time through com-  
missionaries, and that his management of  
them had been financially the greatest  
success.

Mr. Brockway, who was Superintend-  
ent of the Detroit House of Correction—  
an institution known as a short-term  
prison—also expressed the same opin-  
ion—The institution was, at that time,  
and is now, managed by its Superintendent.  
It is not only self-sustaining, but  
pays a handsome revenue to the city an-  
nually.

We might cite many other prominent  
prison managers who have been suc-  
cessful in managing the industries of a  
prison can be best managed by its  
head. For example, Mr. Rice of  
Maine, Mr. Cordier of Wisconsin, Mr.  
Harvey Rice of Cleveland, and Mr. Pat-  
terson, Superintendent of the Cleveland  
Work House, all of whom are decidedly  
of the opinion that the contract system  
is, by no means, a system under which  
any penal institution should be managed  
by the Warden or other officer at the  
head of the institution.

In order to successfully establish a sys-  
tem, such as we have indicated, the first  
step necessary is to place the industries  
for all time to come, beyond the  
reach and influence of all partisan, sec-  
tarian and political influence whatso-  
ever. This once accomplished, the next  
step necessary is the appointment of  
thoroughly competent and trustworthy  
managers, who shall hold their offices  
during good behavior, and shall be re-  
moved not without cause, and, even  
then, not until after due trial. Place  
in the hands of the manager full power  
to appoint his assistants, and hold him  
responsible for the proper and efficient  
management of the institution. This  
once accomplished, there is, in the opin-  
ion of your Committee, no room for  
doubt as to the ultimate financial success  
of the institution.

#### MULTIPLICATION OF TRADES.

We would further recommend that, in  
order to avoid interference with honest  
industry, multiplication of the various  
mechanical trades under the manage-  
ment here indicated. This would obvi-  
ate any undue interference with any  
particular branch of industry, and it  
would distribute the burden of convict  
labor upon all mechanical callings more  
equally than is now the case.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.

The next and most vital step toward  
the reformation of the prisoners is clas-  
sification. We deem this question of such  
great importance that we consider an  
elaborate treatment of it as being of the  
greatest necessity. The best guide in  
our recommendation as to the best  
method is the experience of other and  
older countries than ours.

In Austria, youthful criminals are sepa-  
rated as much as possible from old and  
hardened offenders. Educated prisoners  
are not, if it can be avoided, placed with  
the ignorant, the rude, and base. The  
further aim is to classify them according  
to age, state of mind, former life, degree  
of guilt and crime committed.

In Bavaria the system of classification  
exists to some extent only. The govern-  
ment of the prisons must keep prisoners  
of average good conduct from those  
who show little disposition toward im-  
provement, and whose example would  
be a harmful influence on others.

In Prussia classification is carried lit-  
tle beyond a separation of the older from  
the younger criminals; but even this, it  
is held, is productive of good results, and,  
in a reformatory point of view, is decidedly  
preferable to our own, which simply  
brings or congregates together a  
miscellaneous admix of all classes  
and grades of criminals.

Classification of prisoners in Italy is  
made according to the crime committed.  
There are four divisions, and each of  
these four divisions is subdivided into  
three categories, distinguished by marks  
on their dress, according to their term  
of sentence.

Classification of prisoners in Norway  
has received considerable attention at  
the hands of the Government. In dis-  
tributing the prisoners in work shops  
and dormitories great care is exercised  
to keep the less corrupt from the more  
hardened and depraved criminals.

The Penitentiary there exists a system of  
progressive classification, based on the  
real and merits of the prisoners.

Classification of prisoners in England  
differs somewhat from that of other  
countries. The penal servitude is di-  
vided into three stages. The first stage  
is passed at Pontonville or Millbank, and  
lasts nine months in all cases. During  
that period the prisoner passes his whole  
time, except the period allotted to  
prayer and exercise, alone in his cell,  
working at some employment of an  
industrial or remunerative character.

The second stage is passed at a prison,  
in which he sleeps and has his meals in a  
separate cell, but works in association,  
under close supervision. The third  
stage is that during which he is released  
conditionally, from prison, when he is  
kept under supervision of the police,  
and made liable for any infraction of the  
condition of his release.

The "Crofton Convict Prison System,"  
as it is commonly known, is, in the opin-  
ion of your Committee, preferable to that  
of any other system yet devised. It  
combines both penalty and reformation.  
The system consists of four stages. The  
first stage is that of a cellular imprison-  
ment. Its duration varies according to  
the conduct of the prisoner, generally  
from eight to nine months. During this  
period of imprisonment, the prisoner  
passes through a stage of intense peni-  
servitude. The work required of him is  
rude and uninteresting, and his food is  
very limited and coarse. During this  
initial stage the prisoner is made thor-  
oughly acquainted with the whole sys-  
tem, and the advantages that will accrue  
to him in his progress toward liberty,  
if he takes kindly to it, and is uniformly  
well behaved, and is prompt and atten-  
tive to all his duties.

The second stage is passed in a con-  
gregated prison, where the prisoners are  
associated during the hours of labor with  
prisoners of their class, and at night are  
separated. During this stage of his con-  
finement the prisoner receives much  
milder treatment, and he himself can  
improve his condition more or less  
rapidly, according to his conduct. As a re-  
ward for good behavior he receives each  
month a certain number of marks, which  
determine his advancement from one  
class to another. The second principal  
principle of this stage is that of progressive  
classification, based on good conduct and  
merit. There are four classes; each class  
marks a change in the situation of the  
prisoner, and mitigates his punishment.

After passing through the first three  
classes, he is no longer required to wear  
the prison garb; he is employed on spe-  
cial work; he is permitted to enjoy many  
privileges, and it may be said that he  
approaches closely to a state of liberty.  
This stage is so arranged and adjusted  
as to be an effective trial of the prin-  
ciple of this stage is that of progressive  
classification, based on good conduct and  
merit. There are four classes; each class  
marks a change in the situation of the  
prisoner, and mitigates his punishment.

In order to conduct our penal insti-  
tutions successfully, a reform is absolutely  
indispensable in the appointment of our  
prison managers. Your Committee knows  
of no country in the world where prison  
managers, and prison officers generally,  
are appointed for past party services, or  
where the appointment of prison offi-  
cers is regarded as a party patronage.

In Belgium, the manager of a prison  
must be thoroughly acquainted with ev-  
erything pertaining to moral, disciplin-  
ary, economic and industrial administra-  
tion. Training schools for prison offi-  
cers are in operation there. This has  
been found very beneficial, notably so  
in the Penitentiary of L'Anvers. The di-  
rectors are recruited from the personnel  
of the administration, and before re-  
ceiving their appointment they must  
pass a special and thorough examination.  
Prison officers in Denmark are ap-  
pointed partly by the Government and  
partly by the Prison Inspector. Their  
appointment and continuation in office  
are entirely independent of political and  
all other considerations not based di-  
rectly upon their qualifications and effi-  
ciency.

**WRIGHT & PENNOCK,**  
ALLIANCE, OHIO.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
HARDWARE!  
Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes,  
House Trimmings Generally.  
Cutlery, Oil Cloths,  
Mechanics' Tools,  
Farming Implements,  
Wagon & Carriage Goods,  
Harness Trimmings  
HORSE SHOES AND NAILS,  
ROBES, BLANKETS, WHEELS,  
AXLES, SPRINGS, RUBS,  
BENT WOOD WORK  
And a full stock of every variety of Goods in the  
Hardware line always on hand at  
Very Low Cash Prices.  
COME AND SEE!  
WRIGHT & PENNOCK.  
Furniture.

**Buy Furniture Cheap**  
Large Sales!  
Light Expenses!  
Low Prices!

Hair Cloth Parlor Sets, 7  
pieces, at \$40.00  
Marble Top French Dress-  
ing, Chamber sets, Walnut,  
Enamelled Chamber Sets, 8  
pieces, 18.00  
Ex. Terry covered Lounges,  
Marble top Parlor Tables, 23  
x36 in. top, 8.00  
Cane Seat Chairs, per 1-2 doz 4.40  
Wood seat " 2.40  
Cottage Bedsteads, 2.75  
Extension Tables, per ft. 75  
And all other goods at extremely  
low figures. The assortment of  
Parlor Suits fully twice as large as  
any in Cleveland. Pier and Man-  
tle Mirrors, Hall Racks, Sideboards,  
Book Cases, &c., in great variety,  
at low prices.  
Fine Furniture DELIVERED any place  
in Stark County without extra charge.  
**J. B. McCrea's Warerooms,**  
47 and 49 East Tuscarawas St.  
CANTON, OHIO.  
Attaches and Jewels.

**THE OLD AND RELIABLE**  
**JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT**  
—OF—  
**GEORGE DEUBLE,**  
EAST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE,  
CANTON, OHIO.  
Continue in the old and well known place, and are  
supplied with the largest, freshest, richest and finest  
stock of  
WATCHES AND JEWELRY  
To be found in this section. Their assortment con-  
sists in part of Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond  
Rings, Gold Pens, Silver Pens, Wares, &c. We  
are also sole agents for the celebrated  
Chandler's Lancashire Lens Spectacles  
The easiest, most natural artificial help for the eye.  
Musical Instruments  
Of the best make and latest styles, such as  
PIANOS, MELODEONS, STOLINS,  
FLUTES, FIDLES, ACCORDIONS, &c.  
We also have, as usual, an extensive stock of fine  
Cutlery, Portcullises, Fine China Ware, and Toys of  
every variety. We are enabled to sell cheaper than  
others as we buy for CASH and pay no high rents.  
Clocks and Jewelry Repaired!  
ALL WORK WARRANTED.  
GIVE US A CALL.  
GEORGE DEUBLE.  
NORTH 7th St.  
FOR SALE  
—AT—  
**McQUE'S STOCK FARM,**  
Three miles southwest of Canal Station, and one  
mile from North Lawrence, Stark Co., O.

**SINGLE DRIVING HORSES,**  
DOUBLE TEAMS,  
THREE FAMILY HORSES  
Two Combined Horses for Saddle,  
One bay 4-year old Hambletonian, 15 1/2 hands,  
shows a 2 1/2 gal. pure gelded and free driver.  
A bay 4-year old mare, 15 1/2 hands, can pull a three  
mile rail, pace and gallop under saddle, and trots  
in harness.  
By Hielogee, Hambletonian, Mohawks and Ad-  
dallah colts, from sucking colts up, for sale.  
I will meet parties at stable of R. M. in Mas-  
sillon, where can be found four of my horses at all  
times. Purchasers wishing to see stock on the farm  
about address me at Canton, Ohio.  
I have also for sale two thorough bred short horn  
Durham bull calves, 10 months old, price for one \$40  
and the other \$30. No fancy prices for my horses.

**T. W. McQUE.**  
Banks.  
**GEO. D. HARTER & BRO.,**  
BANKERS,  
Do a General Banking Business.  
We respectfully solicit the Business of All Persons  
wishing to open an Account with a Bank.  
Money received on deposits subject to check at  
sight.  
Interest allowed on time deposits.  
Eastern and Foreign Drafts bought and sold.  
GEO. D. HARTER & BRO.  
NOTAL LITIGATED 1880.  
**SAVINGS POSIT B'K**  
OF ISAAC RE & SONS,  
CANTON, OHIO.  
Allows interest on time deposits.  
Buys commercial paper and promissory notes.  
Lends money on approved personal security.  
Buys and sells foreign exchange, gold and coupons.  
Negotiates municipal, county and government se-  
curities. Receives the accounts of individuals on  
favorable terms. Transacts a general banking busi-  
ness on conservative principles.  
ISAAC HARTER & SONS.  
**First National Bank,**  
No. 1 EAGLE BLOCK,  
CANTON, O.  
DIRECTORS:  
C. A. LUTMAN, LEWIS MILLER,  
JACOB MILLER, LEVI L. MILLER,  
GEORGE COOK, LEVI L. MILLER, Cashier.

**Attorneys.**  
A. S. VAN BUSKIRK,  
LAWYER—N. E. corner Public Square, opposite  
Dummett Block Canton, O. aug14  
E. E. RUSSELL,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in new Cassity  
Block, East Tuscarawas St., Canton, O. oct-dm  
Prompt attention to collections.  
CHAS. R. MILLER,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in Eagle Block,  
Canton, O. jun12-27  
A. C. HINER,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in Eagle Block  
over 1st National Bank, Canton, O. [s-27]  
A. W. GORHAM,  
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, and Notary Public  
I am running a law shop opposite the Reed House  
on East Tuscarawas St., from whence I will de-  
fend the innocent, "pull" the wicked, collect and  
debts and mix up prescriptions for the "sneaky  
bad" rock rats and Yanks who are "pulling" and  
thing ground out in my line call.  
J. M. FOLGER,  
U. S. Commissioner, and  
Commissioner for N. E. Pa.  
FOLGER & GARRETT,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW—24 South Erie Street  
at Massillon, Ohio.  
B. H. SHIELDS,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW—Office opposite Court  
House, Canton, Ohio. jan29-30-31  
B. F. FAUST, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,  
and  
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in New Cassity  
Block, East Tuscarawas street, Canton, Ohio.  
Collections a specialty.  
F. W. BOND,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Patents secured and all  
patent business attended to with promptness.  
New Cassity Block, Canton, O. sep12-27  
J. M. MYERS,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in Harter's Bank  
Block, Canton, Ohio. Special attention given  
to matters of settlement of estates and probate  
lands. aug7-28-29  
E. M. GRIMES,  
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—Office in Trump's  
Building, opposite St. Cloud Hotel, north 7th-st.  
JOHN LOKY,  
NOTARY PUBLIC—NORTH Stark Co., Ohio.  
ma12-27  
CHARLES C. UPHAM,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in New Cassity  
Block, East Tuscarawas St., Canton, O. sep26-27  
JOSEPH FREASE,  
FREASE & CASE,  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW—Canton, Ohio.  
ma12-27  
HENRY W. HARTER,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office: Harter's Bank  
Block, Canton, O. aug7-27-28  
JOHN C. WELTY,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, office Richard's Block  
west side Public Square, Canton, Ohio.  
M. M. KING,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND JUSTICE OF THE  
PEACE, Alliance, Ohio. sept7-28-29  
WM. A. LYNCH, WM. R. DAY, AUDIN LYNCH,  
LYNCH, DAY & LYNCH,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW—OFFICE IN CASSITY  
Block, Public Square, Canton, Ohio.  
may12-26-27-28-29  
LOUIS SCHAEFFER,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Canton, Stark county  
Ohio. junel-20  
A. D. BRADEN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in Eagle Block,  
over Harter's Block, Canton, O. nov17-78-79  
C. FURBER & SONS, WILLIAM J. FURBER  
MEYER & PIERCE,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW—Office—New Cassity  
Block, (up stairs), East Tuscarawas St., Canton,  
Ohio. may27-28-29  
W. & A. MCKINLEY,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW—Office in McKinley's  
Block corner Seventh and Market streets  
Canton, O. jun28-29  
M. G. MCGREGOR,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND GENERAL COL-  
lecting Agent, Carthage, Jasper county, Mis-  
souri. sep11-27  
HARVEY LAUGHLIN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC,  
Alliance, Ohio. 22-24  
L. M. JONES,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW  
Commercial Block, Canton, O. mar17-74  
J. J. PARKER, T. T. MCARTY,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office, in McKinley  
Block, Canton, Ohio. nov17-78-79  
PETER CHANCE,  
P. CHANCE & SONS,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARY PUB-  
LIC—P. Chance, Justice of the Peace—Office  
Trump's Building, in the city of Canton, Ohio,  
by E. M. Grimes. Collections attended to promptly.  
nov28-74-75  
JOHN LAHM,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Canton, Ohio. Office,  
Cassity Block, fronting public square.  
jul17-77-78  
ALLEN CARNER,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Canton, Ohio, Office with  
W. & A. McKinley. jul17-78-79  
**Notels.**  
ALLIANCE HOUSE,  
BY D. SOUTHBEC—At the Station, Alliance, O.  
Meals always in readiness on arrival of cars.  
**Restaurants.**  
DR. J. H. SIDDALL,  
DENTIST—Office in Harter's Block, Canton,  
Ohio.  
CRAIG & DAUGHERTY,  
DENTAL SURGEONS, N. E. Cassity Block,  
Canton, O. All operations performed in the  
most approved and satisfactory manner. sep18-78  
G. R. BALL,  
DENTIST, CANTON, O. Office, No. 48 East  
Tuscarawas street. nov16-78-79  
JOHN J. CORAUGH,  
DENTIST—Office over Spangler's Hat Store, Can-  
ton, Ohio. jul17-78-79  
**Physicians.**  
F. E. YOUNG, M. D.,  
OFFICE in new Cassity Block, East Tuscarawas  
street. Night calls at East. Consultation in  
German or English. junel-78-79  
LOREN W. PONTIUS,  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office and resi-  
dence on William street, between Market and  
Walnut, 3 doors east of Market, Canton, O. Night  
calls answered. apr11-78  
W. C. STEELE, M. D.,  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office, opposite  
Hotel Residence on Hamilton street, Canton,  
Ohio. apr14-78  
JAS. FRAUNFELTER, M. D.,  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office in room  
formerly occupied by Dr. Phillips, south of Pub-  
lic Square, Canton, Ohio. Night calls answered at  
residence No. 71 North Market St. apr17-81  
A. C. BRANT, M. D.,  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—W. Tuscarawas  
St. Office one door east of Dr. Whiting's of-  
fice. Night calls answered at the office.  
feb1-81  
**Druggists.**  
**HEISTER & McCALL.**  
**DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,**